

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1848.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1848.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, of the Presbyterian church. Journal read by the Clerk.

A message from the House, by the Secretary, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

Petitions.

Petitions were presented by Senators Patterson, James, Thornton, (reconstrance,) Thurman, Evans, Draffin, Hawkins and Slaughter, and appropriately referred.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. CRENSHAW, from the committee on the Judiciary—a bill for the benefit of William Scott, a minor; read and passed.

Mr. RICE, from the same committee, a bill to change the time of holding the Hopkins County Court; read and passed.

Mr. BOYD, from the committee on Religion—a bill from the House, to incorporate the Pisgah church in Woodford county; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House divorcing Franklin Darnell; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House divorcing Sarah Jane Acuff, of Calhoun county; read and passed.

Mr. DRAFFIN, from the same committee—a bill to divorce Wm. R. Ennis, and for other purposes; read and passed.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, from the committee on Internal Improvement—a bill to incorporate the New Orleans and Ohio Telegraph Company; read and ordered to be printed.

Also, a bill from the House to incorporate the Lexington Cemetery Company; read and passed.

Also, a bill allowing James M. Anderson of Hart county, to erect a mill dam on little Barren river upon certain conditions; read and passed.

Mr. JAMES, from the committee on Finance—a bill from the House, for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Bourbon, Clarke, Lincoln and Fayette; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House for the benefit of the late Sheriff and his deputies of Owen county; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House for the benefit of Mary Jane Dale, an idiot; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Nicholas, Barren, Floyd and Boone counties, with a slight amendment; amendment adopted and the bill then passed.

Also, a bill from the House for the benefit of Jas. G. Eatons; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House for the benefit of Wm. P. Ligon, of Graves county; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Fleming Casey, of Hickman county, authorizing the County Court to grant him license to keep a tavern; read and passed.

Mr. EVANS, from the committee on Education—a bill from the House for the benefit of Harvard University, authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish said University with certain books; with the opinion that it should not pass.

Mr. BOYD, moved to strike out all of that part of the bill which requires the books to be returned when called for; lost.

The question being on reading the bill a third time was decided in the negative.

Also, a bill from the House, incorporating the Phi Mu Society of Shelby College; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House, to incorporate a College in Union county, to be styled the Henry Clay Institute; read and passed.

Mr. HELM, from the committee on the Sinking Fund, a bill from the House, for the benefit of M. R. Stealey, late architect of the Penitentiary buildings; read and passed.

Mr. SLAUGHTER, from the committee on Agriculture, a bill incorporating "The Logan Manufacturing Company;" read and passed.

Leave was granted to bring in the following bills:

To Mr. McMILLAN, a bill to authorize the County Court of Nicholas to subscribe stock to the Carlisle and Shaysburg turnpike road; referred.

To Mr. HEADY, a bill to incorporate a company to construct a turnpike road from Mount Eden to Shelbyville; referred.

To Mr. HAWKINS, a bill for the benefit of Aaron Gager, of Boone county; referred.

To Mr. TAYLOR, a bill to remove obstructions to the navigation in Kentucky river above Slack Water; referred.

To Mr. PATTERSON, a bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the law establishing Ferries; referred.

To Mr. EVANS, a bill to amend the Common School law; referred.

Mr. SLAUGHTER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Internal Improvement report to the Senate any evidence in their possession of the claim of Spotswood Wills, Treasurer of the Bardstown and Green river turnpike road company upon said company.

Special Order of the Day.

A bill to authorize the construction of Lock No. 6, on the Kentucky river.

On motion of Mr. J. SPEED SMITH the further consideration of this bill was postponed until Thursday next.

Orders of the Day.

Various bills from the House had their first and second readings and were appropriately referred.

An engrossed bill to appropriate the dividends of the Bardstown and Louisville, and Bardstown and Green river turnpike roads to the completion of the road between Glasgow and Bardstown.

After some remarks by Mr. SLAUGHTER, in favor of the bill, it was passed.

A bill to incorporate the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad company.

On motion of Mr. TODD the further consideration of this bill was postponed until Tuesday next.

The bill appropriating one thousand dollars for the improvement of the South Fork of the Kentucky river.

Mr. WALKER moved to strike out the words one thousand, and insert six hundred; adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON offered an amendment, adding a section appropriating four thousand dollars to the completion of the Logan, Todd and Christian Turnpike Road.

Mr. PATTERSON accompanied his amendment by some spirited remarks, setting forth its merits. He asked the appropriation in good faith, believing it would redound greatly to the interest of the State.

A similar appropriation had been made this morning to the Bardstown and Glasgow road in the way of dividends; this road was of equal importance to the other, and as it was the first appropriation he had ever asked, and as his term was about expiring, and as he had no assurance that he should be returned, he wished to show his constituents that he had not

neglected their interest, and he hoped the amendment would be adopted.

Mr. GREY moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the words four thousand, and inserting eight thousand; four thousand to be applied exclusively to the road from Hopkinsville on to the river.

Mr. WALKER moved to amend the amendment to the amendment, by striking out Hopkinsville, and inserting Russellville.

Mr. TAYLOR moved the previous question, which being sustained, cut off the amendments.

The question then being, "shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?" was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 17 Yeas to 16 Nays.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH moved to dispense with the third reading of the bill for the purpose of putting it on its passage; lost.

A resolution to adjourn sine die on the 12th day of February; laid on the table.

Mr. EVANS offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary enquire into the expediency of passing a law to punish offences of maliciously injuring or destroying personal property, and other offences against the public peace, and not now punishable by law, and that they report by bill, if to them it seems expedient.

Mr. WALKER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement, be requested to enquire into the propriety of passing a law appropriating the tolls received on the road from Elizabethtown to the Tennessee line in the direction of Nashville, to the completion of said road.

Mr. BOYD moved to re-consider the vote postponing the consideration of the apportionment bill until Wednesday the 9th inst.

Messrs. J. SPEED SMITH and FOX made some remarks in opposition to the re-consideration, and Mr. BOYD in favor of it.

The yeas and nays being demanded, the vote stood, yeas 20, nays 11.

A message was received from the Governor, nominating Jas. S. WHITTAKER to be Notary Public for the county of Shelby; and the rule requiring it to lie on the table one day being suspended, the nomination was taken confirmed.

Mr. TAYLOR moved to make the Apportionment Bill the special order of the day for Friday next; rejected.

Mr. HOBBS moved to make it the special order of the day for Thursday next; rejected.

Mr. FOX moved to make it the special order for to-morrow; carried.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, February 1, 1848.

The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. NORRIS, of the Episcopal Church. Journal read by the Clerk.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Ireland, Grundy, Collins, Wilson, Speed, Blanton, and Dohoney, which were appropriately referred.

Reports of Standing Committees.

A bill to amend the Jury Law, previously reported by the Judiciary committee, came up in order at this time.

Mr. SPEED thought the bill would be a heavy burden upon suitors; that it was uncalled for and unnecessary, and he hoped it would not pass.

Mr. GAINES moved to strike out fifty cents and insert one dollar; lost.

Mr. GARNETT moved to lay the bill upon the table. The yeas and nays being called, it was carried; 45 to 37.

A message from the Senate announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

Mr. WOOD—Judiciary—a bill to change the time of holding the Christian Circuit and County Court; read.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. T. D. BROWN, in the chair, on said bill.

Mr. BOWLING said he was aware of the opposition attached to the opposition to this measure. He was far from meddling with matters of an entirely local character, and confined to particular counties; but this question was not entirely local; it affected other counties than Christian. There had been an attempt made by an anonymous writer, to excite a prejudice against those who made any opposition to this measure. The gentlemen from Barren (Mr. Hardy) and from Monroe (Mr. Barlow) and from Todd (Mr. McKeenleys) have all been grossly misrepresented by that writer. The opposition by the two first named gentlemen, was really no opposition; the only object which they had in making their remarks, when this bill was up before, was to have its consideration postponed to a future day, in order that the members from the other counties interested in this bill, should be in the House, and have a voice in the passage of a bill in which they were interested. They were not opponents of the bill, and did not make any opposition thereto, except to defer it to a future day, as a matter of courtesy to the gentlemen who were then necessarily absent, and who were interested in the bill. And so far as regards the gentleman from Todd, (Mr. McKeenleys,) I protest against any such charge as that writer makes upon him; he is known to the members of this House as a man who never interferes with any local matters in which he is not interested; he is too well known to this House to need any eulogy from me; he is known to be a man high above any such insinuations as are made by that writer.

In relation to the change of the time of holding the Christian Courts, he would say that it had been frequently changed since 1844, that there was now no petition before this Legislature, praying a change, that the only matter of that character was a memorial to which there was not a single signature. He believed it to be a move of the lawyers, and that the persons interested as litigants did not ask or desire a change. That the change would effect some of his constituents, and that so long as he was not informed that the litigants were desirous for the passage of this bill he felt constrained to oppose it.

Mr. BUCKNER said he could assure the gentleman from Logan, (Mr. Bowling,) that it was the wish of the litigants and of nearly all the people of Christian county, that the change should be made, and that the people were more desirous of a change than the Lawyers, for they resided near the Court. It was the wish of the Judge also, that it should be changed, and the Grand Jurors had unanimously petitioned this Legislature for the change.

The season in which the Courts were now held was the very worst season in the year, and to persist in holding them at that season would almost amount to a denial of justice. The proposed change did not interfere at all with any other court in the district, and he believed there was no opposition to the change except from one or two Lawyers of Logan county.

In regard to the memorial referred to by the gentleman from Logan, (Mr. Bowling,) he would say, that it was printed for the purpose of circulation, and as it contained facts important for the House to know, it had been sent here; but that copies were in circulation about the county and would receive the signatures of most of the people. He said the passages of the law was demanded by the people of his county and was opposed by a few Lawyers of another

county, and it was for the Legislature to decide to whose wishes it would yield. He hoped the House would pass the bill.

Mr. CHILTON said he could not allow this matter to pass off without entering his protest to the opposition which had been made. The question was simply whether the House would legislate for one or two lawyers of Logan, instead of the whole people of the county of Christian. It is the wish of the people of Christian that the time may be changed, and he would warrant that two thirds of the people of the county would petition for the change.

What may have appeared in the papers should not affect this House at all, it has nothing to do with any more than an article written from Washington. He too was satisfied that the gentleman from Todd (Mr. McKeenleys) needed not the eulogium of any gentleman upon this floor; his reputation was too high to be affected by any anonymous writer. He was at the court at its last session, and it was at a season too inelusive for even young men to attend it with safety. He trusted that this House was convinced that the passage of this bill was no more than right, and he hoped it would pass.

Mr. TOWLES advocated the bill, as but an act of justice to the Judge who had served the State long and faithfully.

Mr. HUGHES said, as a Representative of a county in the same District, he felt called upon to say something upon the subject. This House ought not to be governed or affected in the least by the article in the paper written by some "sap head" of Christian county.

In justice to the people of Christian county, there ought to be some change in the time of holding their Court; for where a Court is held in the season in which the Courts of Christian are now held, it amounts almost to a denial of justice.

He offered to amend, by making the proposed term of the Christian Court to commence one week later, in order to allow the Judge to hold a longer term in Union county. He hoped the amendment would be adopted, and give to the citizens of Union county an opportunity of having their causes litigated. The Judge had not been able to call the docket through in the past ten years, and in one case a year which has been long continued, the costs already amount to more than \$300, and yet it is not tried. In some terms they had been unable to call through even the common law cases. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. GARNETT moved that the committee rise and report the bill and amendment to the House; carried.

The House agreed with the amendment of the committee of the Whole. The bill was ordered to its third reading, which was dispensed with, and the bill then passed.

Mr. T. D. BROWN had leave at this time to bring in a bill for the benefit of J. Dewitt, Ben Riddle and Isaac Chenoath; referred.

Mr. TOWLES—Judiciary—against the petition of Jesse Cassidy, and others; read, when at the request of Mr. WILLIAMS, the report was withdrawn.

Also, against the petition of James F. Nicholson, and others; concurred in.

Also, against the petition of the County Court of Carter county; concurred in.

Also, a Senate bill without amendment, to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to slaves—with the opinion that it ought not to pass; read, when

Mr. TOWLES stated the reasons upon which the committee had based their report.

Mr. MOORE was opposed to the bill, and stated his objections thereto, and the bill was rejected.

Mr. HANSON—Judiciary—a bill for the benefit of the heirs of J. Wallace, dec'd.; read and passed.

Mr. HARRIS—Ways and Means—had leave to report a bill at this time for the benefit of G. S. Gravit, late Sheriff of Grant county; read, when

Mr. HARRIS made a statement of the facts in the case, and the bill was then passed.

Mr. MOORE—Judiciary—a bill for the benefit of Somerset Academy; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Ira H. and William George; read and passed.

Also, against the petition of William H. Oldrid; concurred in.

Also, a bill to change the name of Nelly S. Craig; read and passed.

Also, a bill to amend the law regulating Chancery proceedings; read.

Orders of the Day.

Mr. WOOD moved to dispense with the orders of the day to allow the standing committees to proceed with their reports.

Mr. T. D. BROWN was opposed to the motion, as it would have a tendency to retard the business of the House, &c.

The motion was lost.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. HARRIS in the chair, on the bill giving the action of trespass to the widow and infant children of persons killed.

Mr. COLLINS advocated the bill at length, upon the grounds that it was but an act of justice to compel an individual who had, by his unlawful act, deprived a widow and children of a husband and father who was their means of support, to contribute to the support and maintenance of them. That it would have a tendency to prevent the commission of murder and manslaughter, because a man when being tried for a criminal offence, has, by the humane principles of the common law, the benefit of all the doubts which may exist; when, if being tried for the same act in an action of trespass, he would not have the benefit of those doubts, and the consequence would often be the finding of a verdict; that this pecuniary punishment would more certainly follow the commission of the act, and would often restrain the commission of the crimes, because men did, sometimes, have a system even in their madness. He did not think that the bringing of a suit by the widow or children, would be demanding a pecuniary compensation for the blood of the husband and father. It was no more of that character than the bringing of a suit by an individual for a trespass *vi et armis*, or of a suit for the breach of a marriage contract was demanding pecuniary compensation for wounds or reputation; in either case, the suit was brought for the wrong done and injury committed, and not as the price of blood, of wounds, or reputation.

Mr. SPEED was opposed to the bill because he believed it to be setting a price upon human life; that it was a principle in criminal jurisprudence that had always been rejected upon the ground that it was placing a price upon human blood, and also that criminal actions should be punished only by penal enactments. And also because the enforcing of the pecuniary penalty would have a tendency to supplant the criminal punishment. He opposed the bill at length.

Mr. T. D. BROWN fully concurred with the gentleman from Louisville, (Mr. Speed,) in the grounds he had taken upon this bill. He said if it were possible for the spirit of a man, after it had departed to another world, to look back upon this earth and see his wife and children in a Court of Justice demanding gold as the price for his blood, it would be a scene most revolting. He discussed the bill at length, and said he trusted that he should have the pleasure of seeing the House vote down the bill.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Moore and Wintermuth in favor, and Mr. Towles against.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to re-consider the vote by which the bill to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, was laid on the table.

And then the House adjourned.

From the American and Gazette.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S VIEWS ON THE WAR.—The New Orleans Delta, of the 17th, presents a report of the proceedings at a complimentary dinner given to the Hero of Buena Vista, at Lafayette, (La.) including the remarks of the General in reply to a toast in his honor. The dinner seems to have been an interesting and splendid affair; but the most interesting and splendid feature of the whole scene was undoubtedly exhibited in the General's speech—in the grand and patriotic stand which he then took—or, rather, strongly reassured, for he has always taken it—on the subject of the Mexican war. Hear how the brave old patriot, fresh from the fields of victory which have intoxicated so many minds, had never not intoxicated his—covered with laurels which have neither inflamed his ambition nor awakened his passions—refusing the rapine and lamenting the blood—still brave, and wise, and virtuous, and true to his country and to himself—hear how he discourses of the war, in the same tone of patriotism with Henry Clay and the other great men of the land, who, in these times of excitement and the lust of empire, hold fast to their integrity and the good name of the republic.

"The gallant General, in acknowledging the toast, said that he found it difficult to express the feelings of gratitude that were excited in his bosom by this manifestation of regard on the part of his countrymen. He was sure he had done no more than his duty, and no more than would have been done by any patriot who might be placed in similar circumstances. The valor of our troops, said the gallant General, had, under the favor of Providence, crowned his efforts with success; but not to the extent he had hoped for and most ardently desired. The object nearest to his heart had been to bring the war to a speedy termination—to restore peace and amity between two neighboring republics, who had every motive to cultivate mutual good-will, and whom he would much prefer to see vying with each other in the arts of peace, than contending on the field of battle. He had always hoped and believed that by that spirit of forbearance and magnanimity which a great and powerful nation should always practice towards a feeble and prostrate enemy, peace might be restored on terms consistent with the honor, the rights, and the interests of both nations. In this, however, he had been disappointed. He regretted that circumstances, to which he would not then advert, had deprived him of an opportunity of contributing more towards the accomplishment of this desirable result. This was not an occasion to utter complaints; he had submitted, and would submit, without much complaining; perhaps he had already said more than was prudent."

How grandly does not all this contrast with the ferocious war-cries; the slogans of plunder and slaughter, with which the ban-dogs of universal conquest would urge on the American people to the subjugation of Mexico! Is it not a glory greater even than the glory of Buena Vista! Does not all this utterance of a great, but merciful—a heroic, yet just, honorable, patriotic and Christian spirit, sound like angelic music, coming from such a quarter! Not a whisper is here heard of wrongs and outrages, of indemnity and security—not a word of gold-mines and Indian Palaces—not a word of territory—of annexation—of civil and religious liberty—of destiny. Nothing is heard but peace—peace, amity, and good-will—they were the words of angels once, when they heralded the birth of the Saviour—peace, amity, good-will, forbearance and magnanimity!

Honor and fame forever to the brave old General who, in these times, thinks and says such things to the American people.

THE RIGHT OF CONGRESS TO DEMAND INFORMATION FROM THE PRESIDENT.—Our readers have seen that Mr. Polk has refused to answer a call made on him by the House of Representatives, for copies of the instructions to Mr. Slidell, while Minister to Mexico. The principle involved in this demand and refusal, is of great national importance, involving the relative rights and duties of co-ordinate branches of the Government, and should be deliberately settled, as far as the action of the House can settle any question. The following remarks of Mr. ADAMS, will show what are his views, which, on a subject like this, must command general respect little short of that given to a decisive authority:

"The state of my voice is such, that it is not in my power to make to this House the observations which I should otherwise have felt it my duty to make upon this case. I will state, sir, that the reason why I have felt it my duty to take this course, is that I consider it a novel thing, and a thing affecting the rights of this House, and of the constituency of this House—the People of the United States. It denies, sir, as I understand it, the power, the constitutional power of this House to call for that information. I believe it is the first time of the History of this Union, that it has been denied. In the case to which the President refers, when a call was made upon President Washington, there was, (which the message omits to state,) an exception for cases which he might think it not proper to be inquired into at the time.

"Now, sir, the President has not added what was the action of the House upon that, and the action of the House was in direct opposition to the resistance of President Washington to their call. The House formally declared—and I wish the Journal might be looked to see—the House formally declared, against President Washington, their right to call for such information. That was their action; and, as far as I know, although the very memory of Washington, by every body in this country, at this time, (and by none more than myself,) is revered next to worship—the President was wrong in that particular instance, and went too far to deny the power of the House; and as to his reasons, I never thought they were sufficient in that case. And I have always been of the opinion, and most assuredly that has been the opinion of the Democratic party, to which I do not profess to belong. [A laugh.] They have unanimously disapproved of that act of President Washington, as interfering with the rights of this House, and of their constituents, the people of the United States.

"I say I cannot enter into an argument upon this subject; but I consider it of such importance that I am certainly indisposed to lay this message upon the table. I desire it may be printed, that it may go to the whole country, that it may be decided upon by the people as well as by the House. I think this House ought to sustain, in the strongest manner, their right to call for information upon questions in which war and peace are concerned. They ought to maintain their right, and maintain it in a very distinct manner, against this assertion on the part of the President of the United States. Now, I should be perfectly satisfied to refer the message to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, whatever my feelings may be in respect to their firmness in resisting this claim

set up on the part of the President of the United States. If the Committee on Foreign Relations will take it, and will examine the constitution of the United States, its principles, the history of the administration of the Government from that time to the present, and will make a report upon it, I shall be satisfied. As to a select committee, I shall be perfectly satisfied that a select committee should be appointed by the Speaker, instead of referring it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. And, as a mark of respect to the President of the United States, I should go for a select committee, provided I am not to be a member of it myself.

"I therefore myself in the first place, hope that a select committee, of which I shall not be a member, will be appointed; and if that is not in conformity with the opinion of a majority of this House, that it shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. All the messages of the President are usually referred.

"I should say much more, sir, if I had the power."

One of the Editors of the New York Courier, at present in Washington, says in a late letter—

I see it stated with great explicitness in some of the New York papers, that J. Q. ADAMS has declared himself in favor of annexing the whole of Mexico, as certain to hasten the emancipation of slavery. I know this rumor to be untrue; Mr. ADAMS has said, emphatically and repeatedly, that he believed the absorption of all Mexico to be inevitable, but never that it was in his view desirable. The use that has been made of his rumored declaration renders its correction proper.

GEN. SCOTT.—The National Intelligencer, after mentioning the fact of Gen. SCOTT's suspension, as announced by Mr. Cass in the U. S. Senate, remarks:

A glorious reward (is not this?) for the successful enterprises, skillful strategy, and bloody victories of the brave and veteran General-in-Chief of the army, whose achievements, unsurpassed in the annals of any nation, have given undying renown to the arms of his country, and who, if report be true, has even conquered a peace.

To make this grateful act complete, the Court should be held at Cerro Gordo, or Chapultepec, and not at Perote.

THE WILDERNESS OF TAMALIPAS.—The territory between the Nueces and Rio Grande (or Del Norte) is still the same "stupendous desert" as when proclaimed by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll to be a neutral ground which neither the United States nor Mexico would ever attempt to appropriate until moved and instigated by the Spirit of Evil.

The American Flag (published at Matamoros) contains, under date of the 3d of January, a draught of a memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Texas from the few persons who have settled on the Rio Grande, from which we extract the following statement:

"From the settlements on the Rio Grande to the county seat at Corpus Christi, it is full five days' journey, through a wilderness country, almost destitute of water, not a habitation in the whole distance, and dangerous to travellers on account of the Indians and bands of lawless Mexicans. When persons residing on the Rio Grande border of the county are cited to appear at Corpus Christi, it takes at least two weeks to comply with the citation, besides subjecting them to the difficulties and dangers of the road."

The Common School System of the State of New York continues to operate successfully. On the 1st of July last, according to the Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, there was 11,052 school districts, duly organized, in the State—3,241 whole districts, and 5,565 parts of joint districts. The whole number of scholars in attendance during the present winter, in 7,085 districts, from which full reports have been obtained, was 270,119. It is estimated that the Common School expenditures during the year 1848 will amount to \$1,325,000—about the same as last year.

Historical Sketches of Kentucky.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF KENTUCKY; embracing its History, Antiquities, Biographical Sketches, and Sketches of Character of between one and two hundred Pioneer statesmen, soldiers, jurists, divines, physicians, &c.; descriptions of the Counties, Towns, Villages, &c., embellished with 40 handsome Wood Engravings. Together with a MAP of the State; By LEWIS COLLINS. This Work has just issued from the press, and is on sale at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office. Jan. 19, 1848.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1848.

The bill to abolish the militia system, and to revise and permanently establish common schools, introduced by Dr. PRICE, is the special order for today at 12 o'clock.

We ask the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the large and splendid sale of Watches, Jewelry, &c., at KENNON'S Auction Store. It is certainly one of the largest assortments we have ever seen, and as the sale is to be made without reserve, we have no doubt great bargains can be had. Call and see the articles.

THE PEOPLE OF GARRARD, met at Lancaster a few days since, and by acclamation, nominated General TAYLOR for the Presidency. We are told that the meeting was a very large one, and the enthusiasm for "Old Zack" was almost unprecedented. We shall endeavor to give the proceedings at length in a few days.

We would advise those who wish to obtain first rate Daguerrean Miniatures, to call on our friend KIMBALL. He is one of the finest artists in his line that has ever visited our town. His pictures are neatly and handsomely finished. His rooms are at Mr. Meriwether's on Main street.

We have witnessed WINDER'S PATENT PNEUMOHYDRAULIC ENGINE, an ingenious and effective contrivance for raising water to any height, without regard to distance or quantity. The Machine is exhibited at the Mansion House. Its construction, and the principles upon which it acts, are as follows: A large receiver, with a valve in the bottom, opening upwards, is placed in connexion with the source whence the water is obtained. This receiver, by means of two leaden pipes, connects with another placed at the height to which it is desired to raise water. The air in the two receivers is now exhausted by means of a small pump, and, consequently, the water rushes into the lower receiver, and rises to a height not above thirty two feet. Condensed air is then forced down one of the pipes into which the water has been allowed to rise. This drives the water before it, and forces the same through the other pipe to the level of the upper receiver, into which it is conveyed, and may be drawn off at pleasure. The propulsive force, therefore, of the apparatus is simply the elasticity of condensed air; and it will be readily seen by those familiar with Hydrostatic facts, that the condensed air diffusing itself uniformly at the top of the lower receiver, exerts an equable pressure, and, consequently, the column of water raised, no matter what its width may be, whether one foot or sixty, will be elevated with the same facility. The only difficulty, or resistance to be overcome about the whole affair, is the friction of the small piston rod and cylinder of the engine at the head of the column of water. This, comparatively speaking, is inconsiderable; and we have no doubt but that a one horse power applied to a double acting engine, would be amply sufficient for the purpose of watering a city. On the whole, the invention of Mr. Winder is an ingenious and appropriate application of the principles of Pneumo-Hydrostatics to the accomplishment of a useful and practical end.

MR. TRIST—A TREATY WITH MEXICO.—Five different messages, says the correspondent of the American, have been despatched with Mr. Trist's recall, without any information being returned as to his views and designs—the ground of apprehension that a treaty of some sort may have been patched up with Mexico, and drafts negotiated for the three millions appropriated to be paid whenever the treaty was signed by the authorized agents of the two governments, and ratified by Mexico.

The letters revoking Mr. Trist's powers as commissioner, would not be communicated to the Mexican Government; and hence, they may have proceeded with a negotiation, on the basis of his previously recognized authority. These are the opinions, or fears of Mr. Polk, in regard to his own agent; and are not concealed by his confidential advisers in the Senate.

MR. PALFREY of Massachusetts, in a speech in the House of Representatives, on the President's annual message, stated that "the Presidency at the close of Mr. Polk's term, will have been in Northern hands for 12 and Southern hands for nearly 50 years. Of 27 Supreme Court Judges appointed since 1789, 11 were from the North and 17 from the South; Attorney Generals, 5 from the North and 14 from the South; 10 Speakers of the House of Representatives from the North, 21 from the South; 16 Presidents of the Senate pro tem, from the North to 61 from the South; and 54 Northern to 80 Southern foreign Ministers. So of Chief Justices, Cabinet, Naval, and Military Officers throughout."

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The caucus of the Democratic members of Congress, held at Washington city, on the evening of the 24th ult., passed a resolution to hold a National Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President, on the 4th Monday of May next, at Baltimore. An effort was made to postpone the day until the 4th day of July, and also, to make Cincinnati the place of meeting, both of which were unsuccessful. Gen. SAM HOUSTON, of Texas, presided at the meeting.

We have received "THE UNION MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND ART," for February. It is a beautiful monthly, and rivals the famed Graham. It is published in New York by Israel Post, No. 140, Nassau street, at \$3, a year in advance. The number before us contains two very splendid engravings, and a beautiful plate of fashions.

Some one, not having the fear of the law before his eyes, has perpetrated the following:

When is a bedstead not a bedstead? When it's a little buggy, and further enquiries whether a woman is a woman when she is a little sulky.

The Legislature of Iowa has not yet elected their United States Senators. The Senate is Democratic and the House Whig, and it is generally believed there will not be an election this winter.

NEXT GOVERNOR.

For the Commonwealth.
Jno. W. FINNELL, Esq:
In choosing fit persons as candidates, the party selecting them should have in view, as well as their personal availability and political integrity, their freedom from factional and sectional prejudice.

The greatest drawback upon the success of any party, next to being in the minority, is in being in too large a majority. Kentucky is a Whig State by a large majority; the consequence of which is, the aspirants for the office of Governor in the Whig party, are far from being like Angels visits. Therefore time must be taken by the forelock, and each one must try to make the first and most lasting impression.

These reflections bring me to the point; we have now before us two or three persons anxious for the nomination, as the Whig candidate for Governor. At least two of the most active of these, (or their friends for them,) have gotten up a feeling which, however reliable, generally thought to be, will have its influence and show its effects for years to come, unless vetoed by the 22d February Convention.

The friends of these two, respectively, think their favorite has strong claims upon the party. They may have very strong claims, but they have never run against each other until we can see a marked line between them. Against the third and more modest aspirant, I have nothing to say, but something for him. No jealousy on the part of his friends, exist toward any other. He is a gentleman, a scholar and a soldier, and more than that, a hero; and with him for color bearer the party would march with triumph through the canvass.

But, for two ends, either in itself sufficient, the Convention this month should nominate a new man. The reasons are, first, to rebuke this new way of canvassing for the nomination; and second, that any prejudice, or disaffection growing out of prejudice by the friends of one aspirant against another, may be avoided.

Including those now prominent before the Convention, and aside from expediency on the grounds before mentioned, Maj. JOHN P. GAINES, of Boone, is the most proper person for nominee. He has all the claims of G., D. and T. combined, and if possible, others. His varied and hard earned experience, his firmness of character, his chivalrous conduct in military life, his personal popularity, his pure political principles, and above all, his true patriotism, peculiarly command the support of his party, and fit him for the office of Governor of the chivalrous and patriotic State of Kentucky.

Though buried for six months in the cells of a Mexican prison, and near eighteen months absent from his family and his home, he thought he could not render his country less service, than to volunteer in defence of her flag at Chapultepec and Molino del Rey; and there did he revenge, in some degree, the insult offered to her through him.

Of the esteem in which he is held at home, we have a proof in his triumphant election to Congress. He now represents a district just previously represented by a Democrat. Maj. Gaines was elected too, whilst he was a prisoner in Mexico, unable to defend himself against the slanders and persecutions his absence gave his enemies the opportunity to heap upon him, and which was by no means neglected. They had the peculiar advantage of a candidate at home canvassing the district, aided by active friends, besides all those little influences we know better than we can describe.

With GAINES and MARSHALL, or GAINES and BELL, or GAINES and HELM, defeat is impossible; success certain.

M. A.
FRANKFORT, January 22, 1848.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Court assembled—Present, MARSHALL, Chief Justice, and BAKER and SIMPSON, Judges.
Tuesday, February 1, 1848.

CASES DECIDED.
McCann et al. v. Litcher et al., decree, Madison; affirmed.
Dodd v. Jackson, decree, Henry; affirmed.
George v. Meuzies, judgment, Anderson; affirmed.
Wilson v. Burford, &c., decree, Mercer; affirmed.
Hart v. Morgan, decree, Mercer; reversed.
Talbot v. Darnall, decree, Bourbon; reversed.
Lickey v. Thomson, decree, Scott; reversed.

ORDERS.
Fauntleroy's heirs v. Ramsey et al., (8 cases,) judgment, Madison; affirmed.
Cashill et al. v. Higgers et al., decree, Nicholas; petitions for rehearings overruled.
Hawkins v. Phyllian, &c., judgment, Franklin; rehearing granted.
Bull's Ex'rs v. Bull's creditors, decree, Shelby; affirmed.
Banton v. Campbell, &c., decree, Madison; suspended on motions for rehearings.
Turney v. Hunt, &c., decree, Bourbon.
Griffy v. Douglas, judgment, Ballard; mandates suspended.
The Court then adjourned until Court in course, having disposed of 255 cases.

DIED.
In Jessamine county, on Thursday the 27th January, Mr. ZACHARIAH GARRETT, in the 83d year of his age.

Single copies of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH neatly enveloped, can be had at the Counting Room of this office for two cents per copy. Single copies of the WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, containing full reports of the Legislative proceedings, can be had for four cents per copy.

THE ADDRESS, delivered before the Kentucky State Colonization Society by JOHN A. McCLEUNG, Esq., is now in press, and will appear in a day or two. A few hundred extra copies have been printed—and will be sold at \$3 per hundred. Gentlemen desiring copies, will please leave their names at the Counting Room of this Office.

JANUARY, 28, 1848.

THE EIGHTH SESSION
Of Miss H. M. Brown's School,
Will commence on Monday, February 7th, 1848.
TUITION, in the common branches, including Reading, Spelling, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c., per session of five months, \$12 00
Tuition in the higher branches, including Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Algebra, &c., 15 00
French or Latin, 8 00
No deductions made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. Payments quarterly.
February 2, 1848

Blue Lick Water.
H. SAMUEL, has just received several Barrels of Fresh BLUE LICK WATER. It is for sale at his Tossorial Institute, opposite the Mansion House.
Frankfort, January 28, 1848—tf

General Advertisements.

LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK
OF
Fine Gold and Silver Lever Watches,
Jewelry, &c.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS, WEDNESDAY Evening, February 2, 1848, at
early candle light,
AT F. A. KENNON'S AUCTION ROOMS,
ST. CLAIR STREET.

WILL be offered and sold, without reserve, a large Stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY, consisting in part of:
Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Rob Chains,
Fine Gold Shawl Pins, Watch Keys,
Stone set Pins, Safety Chains,
Gold Ear-rings, enamelled, " and Silver Thimbles,
" Finger rings, " Studs and Sleeve Buttons,
" Pens and Pencils, " and Silver Spectacles,
" Bracelets and Lockets, " and Silver Rings,
Fine Garnet Rings, Fine Coral Ear Rings,
" Quercuon Rings, " Silk Purse,
" Diamond Rings, " Scissors, &c.
Read Purse and Reticules,
And a great variety of other articles in jewelry line too numerous to mention.
All of which are of the latest styles, and will be sold as above stated, and every article warranted as represented, or no sale.
Those wishing to purchase such articles, would do well to attend this sale, as this Stock is the largest and consists of a greater variety than any stock ever offered in this market.
Private Sales as usual during the day. Terms, Cash.
F. A. KENNON, Auctioneer.
Frankfort, Feb. 2, 1848.

THOMAS SMITH,
(Late of Lexington),
TENDERS his services to his friends and the public, to transact BUSINESS ON COMMISSION.
Forwarding, Storing & Selling Bagging,
Rope and Hemp,
PARTICULARLY ATTENDED TO.
THOMAS SMITH, Main Street.
Louisville, February 1, 1848—200 401

DAGUERREAN ROOMS.
THE subscriber with pleasure acknowledges the liberal patronage received while on his visit to this city last Summer, and feels satisfied that his skill in this art is so well known, that he need only say that he is again ready to receive Visitors at the Rooms he formerly occupied, at MR. MEIER'S, WYTHE'S, on Main street, where he will be glad to invite citizens and visitors of Frankfort and vicinity to call and see specimens.
February 1, 1848. J. A. KIMBALL.

Frankfort & Cincinnati Regular Packet.
THE SUPERIOR STEAMER
"ISAAC SHELBY,"
H. CLAYSON, Master, will run as a regular packet between Frankfort and Cincinnati.
The Isaac Shelby will leave Frankfort for Cincinnati every Monday and Friday at 9 o'clock, and will arrive in Cincinnati every Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.
Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort every Sunday at 10 A. M. For Frankfort and Oregon every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. L. LINDSEY, Agent.
January 22, 1848.

REGULAR PACKET.
THE new and elegant steamer SEA GULL,
JONAS A. HOLTON, Master, will leave Frankfort, for Louisville, every Sunday and Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and will arrive in Louisville every Monday and Thursday, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Returning, leaves Louisville, for Frankfort, every Monday and Thursday, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Oct. 1, 1848—7-td-tf

The Steamboat Blue Wing
HAVING undergone thorough repairs and refitting, will again resume her regular trade on Saturday, 4th September next.
Is a
REGULAR PACKET.

The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. I. TOWN, leaves Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday mornings.
Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday at 12 o'clock.
Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.
August 31, 1847—77-tf

LARRY I. TODD. ROBERT H. CRITTENDEN.
TODD & CRITTENDEN,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
FRANKFORT, KY.
January 25, 1848

Daily Journal for the Country.
THE extraordinary demand for daily news, to which the Electric Telegraph has given rise, has induced us to publish a cheap edition of the LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL for the country, to commence on the 1st day of February. It will contain all the vast body of Reading matter, News, Politics, and Price Currents, as well as Steamboat Arrivals, New Advertisements, &c., &c., of the regular edition of the Louisville Daily Journal, and will be forwarded at the low rate of \$3 a year, in advance.
No application will in any case be attended to unless accompanied with the money. This rule is absolutely necessary to the success of the enterprise.
All remittances must be paid post.
PRENTICE & WEISSINGER.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 21, 1848.

New Orleans Sugar.
10 HIDS, prime old Sugar;
5 do, new crop, just received and for sale by
JAN. 25, 1848. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Fencing Nails.
20 KEGS 8 and 10 penny Nails for fence, just received by
[Jan. 1, 1848] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

D. TRABUE,
RETURNS HIS THANKS TO HIS FRIENDS FOR THEIR LIBERAL PATRONAGE TO THE
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

AND will now remind them that the Spring Trade will soon be here, and a heavy business is anticipated, as our Merchants will be richly stored with Goods now receiving and on the way. Therefore, he is preparing for better accommodations than ever. All may come that are disposed, and will find Mr. TRABUE, a kind and attentive host, ready, willing and prepared to give satisfaction.
A fire proof STABLE, convenient, is also ready for Horses.
Louisville, January 28, 1848—25 1m

Valuable Land for Sale.
IF not sold at private Sale, I will sell the highest bidder, on the 23d day of February next, my tract of LAND, on the North side of the Frankfort and Georgetown Turnpike Road, containing over 100 acres, about 100 miles from Frankfort. The Land lies well; the soil is good; it is well watered by a Spring that never fails; title indisputable. Possession will be given on the day of sale. Terms, one third in hand, the balance in twelve months, with interest.
I will also sell at the same time, a tract on the South side of said road, containing over 40 ACRES. This tract I will sell so as to suit purchasers, and Louisiana, will take the ac-
In relation to this Land, Inquire of Willis Bluntm, County Surveyor, or James Burns, Frankfort, or the subscriber in Lexington, at his Drug Store, on Main street.
January 15, 1848—797d-wed LEMUEL SANDERS.

THE LATE GENERAL HARRISON'S
Carriage for Sale.
THE undersigned, as agent for Mrs. Gen. HARRISON, offers for sale, the splendid CARRIAGE presented to Gen. H. by the citizens of Baltimore. It is as good as new, never having been used more than on one dozen times. Its original cost was \$2,500, and can be purchased for one third of that sum. It can be seen at the Coach Manufactory of Messrs. J. & B. BRUCE, in Cincinnati. The subscriber will meet any one in Cincinnati at any time, who wishes to purchase, if notified by letter, at Cleves Post Office, Ham. county, Ohio.
WM. H. TAYLOR.
Agent for Mrs. Gen. Harrison.
North Bend, Ohio, January 12, 1848—795-61td

Clover Seed.
10 BBLs, just received, and for sale by
[Jan. 25, 1848.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Weisiger House Livery Stable.
JAMES W. FENWICK,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the large and comfortable STABLES attached to the Weisiger House, Frankfort, Kentucky, and has thoroughly refitted them, and provided them with new, large and comfortable Stalls.
He has Coaches and Hacks, good Horses, and careful drivers; Buggies and Saddle Horses, to hire on moderate terms.
Apply at the Bar of the Weisiger House, or at the Stable.
Horses kept by the day, week, month or year—at the usual prices.
Mr. F. will Nick or Gait Horses for the Saddle, and Break them to harness if desired.
Frankfort, August 3, 1847—tf

General Advertisements.

LAW BOOKS.

THE attention of legal gentlemen is called to the following LAW BOOKS, which will be sold at the lowest Western prices, to-wit:
Bacon's Abridgment, 10 vols. Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 4 vols.
East's Reports, 8 vols. Equity Pleadings, 1 vol.
Diges't N. York Reports, 4 vols. " on Partnership, 1 vol.
Daniel's Ch. Practice, 3 vols. " on Prom. Notes, 1 vol.
Hillard on Real Property, 1 vol. " on Sales, 1 vol.
Greenleaf on Evidence, 1 vol. " on Agency, 1 vol.
Fearn on Remainders, 1 vol. " on Bailments, 1 vol.
Phillips on Insurance, 1 vol. " on Conflict of Laws, 1 vol.
Pothier on Obligations, 1 vol. Roberts on Frauds, 1 vol.
Starkie on Slander, 1 vol. Ballantine on Limitations, 1 vol.
Clancy on Husband and Wife, 1 vol. Watson's Amer. Criminal Law, 1 vol.
Phillips on Evidence, 4 vols. Cooper's Justiciary, 1 vol.
Toller's Law of Executors, 1 vol. Smith's Chancery Practice, 1 vol.
Hollhouse's Law Dictionary, 1 vol. Tillinghast's Adams on Eject., 1 vol.
Stenson on Pleading, 1 vol. Walker's American Law, 1 vol.
Mitford's Pleading, 1 vol.
Also,
A complete set of KENTUCKY REPORTS, (except Hughes and Sneed, which are considered of little value),
January 6, 1848. W. M. TODD.

Kentucky Statutes.

A FEW copies of the Kentucky Statutes, complete, can be had on hand, provided immediate application be made.
January 6, 1848. W. M. TODD.

Gold Pens.

A NEW lot of Brown & Bagley's best Gold Pens, just received and for sale at
TODD'S BOOKSTORE.
January 6.

Mathematical Instruments.

O' McCallister's Make, beautiful and perfect, just received and for sale at
TODD'S BOOKSTORE.
January 6.

Fashionable Hats.

THE most beautiful Mole skin, Beaver and Nutria HATS, of the finest finish, and comfortable fit. A good supply always on hand. Also, Cloth Hats For CABS, at
January 6. W. M. TODD, No. 1, Swigert's Row.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

I HAVE on hand a small, but well selected lot of MEDICAL BOOKS, consisting of:
Cyclopaedia Practical Medicine, Comdie on Diseases of Children, 4 vols.
Wood's Practice of Medicine, new work.
Dewees on Females, 1 vol.
Watson's Practice, 1 vol.
Wilson's Anatomy, 1 vol.
Smith and Hunter's Anatomical Atlas, 1 vol.
Pancost's Wistar, 1 vol.
Bartlett on Fevers, new edition, 1 vol.
Ricketts's Medical Jurisprudence, 1 vol.
Ricketts's System of Medicine, 1 vol.
Ricketts's Clinical Lectures, 1 vol.
Ricketts's Diseases of Urinary Organs, 1 vol.
Ricketts's Diseases of the Skin, 1 vol.
Ricketts's Diseases of the Eye, 1 vol.
Ricketts's Diseases of the Ear, 1 vol.
Ricketts's Diseases of the Nose, 1 vol.
Ricketts's Diseases of the Throat, 1 vol.
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